1	2	3	4
6.	Purulia PSS (West Bengal)	900 MW	1456.56
7.	Kothagudam TPS St. V (Andhra Pradesh) . .	2×250 MW	1890.00
8.	Ramgarh Gas Based Power Project (Rajasthan) .	1×35.5 MW	120.83
9.	Kopili Extn., NEEPCO (Assam)	2×50 MW	101.97
10.	Tehri HPP, THDC (UP)	4×250 MW	3334.50
11.	Singur HEP	2×7.5 MW	24.45

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Plant Load Factor of Thermal Power Stations in Uttar Pradesh

4530. DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that plant load factor of Thermal Power Stations in Uttar Pradesh is very low ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) what is the percentage of plant load factor together with the reasons for in that State ; and

(c) what are the details of steps Government have taken to rectify low Plant Load Factor problem in Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU) : (a) and (b) During the year 1993-94, the Plant Load Factor of thermal power stations of UPSEB was 50.1% as against the target of 52.8%. The main reasons for low PLF of UPSEB plants are fund constraints, high forced outage rate and poor performance of some very old units due to aging factor etc.

(c) Various measures being taken for optimum utilisation of Installed Capacity in Uttar Pradesh include Renovation and Modernisation of old units, assisting the Electricity Board in undertaking Plant Betterment Programmes, supply of requisite quantity and quality of coal, training of operation and maintenance personnel and strengthening of the T&D system.

News item regarding Bonanza to an American Company

4531. SHRI O. P. KOHLI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the Indian Express dated 9th March, 1994, under the caption "Salve's Bonanza for American Cartel"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The imputation that the Minister of Power gave away a Bonanza to the American Company is totally baseless. A strong contradiction has already been sent by the Ministry to the editor of the newspaper concerned.

Agreement between ENRON and MSEB

4532. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN :
SHRI VIREN J. SHAH :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Enron has entered into a Power Project Agreement (PPA) with Maharashtra State Electricity Board ;

(b) if so, what are the details of the agreement ;

(c) whether the agreement is a complete departure from the norms set out by the Centre in the two part tariff notification ; if so, what are the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether the project is woven around a fixed cost principle based on which the final tariff rate has been worked out ; and

(e) if so, what are the details and what is the capital cost of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the agreement are as follows :—

(i) Phase I comprises 695 MW of a two phase combined cycle power station. Phase II will comprise 1320 MW.

(ii) Phase I will be fuelled by No. 2 distillate fuel oil. After Phase II, both Phase I and II will be fuelled by LNG.

(iii) Capital cost of Phase I is US dollars 910 Million which includes a port and fuel facility, the costs of associated infrastructure being constructed by Govt. of Maharashtra and MSEB such as Roads, Water etc. and Interest during construction.

(iv) Construction of Phase I is estimated to start after financial closure which is targetted for July/August, 1994 and the plant is estimated to come on stream 33 months later in March, 1997. Bechtel will be the main civil contractors and GE(USA) the main equipment supplier.

(v) Planned debt equity ratio for Phase I is 70 : 30.

(vi) As per PPA, which provides sufficient flexibility regarding the initiation of Phase-II. Phase-II is decoupled from Phase-I without any legal binding on either party.

(c) Enron had proposed a tariff structure different from the two part tariff provided for in the notification. The tariff structure has been negotiated, finalised and found acceptable by the two parties i.e. Enron and MSEB.

(d) and (e) The capital cost and consequently the capacity charges are fixed subject to increase according to agreed escalations. Fuel cost being the actual landed cost is a pass through in the tariff. The capital cost of the Phase I (695 MW) is Rs. 2912 crores.

Pollution causing Thermal Power Plants

4533. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any exercise has been made to identify the pollution causing Thermal Power Stations in the country ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what measures have been taken to control the pollution level so far and what are the reasons for failure to check environmental pollution caused by these Thermal Power Plants ; and

(d) what steps are contemplated by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Environment & Forests have identified 41 Thermal Power Stations in this country which are not complying with the pollution control standards.

(b) and (c) Pollution Control works have been included in the renovation and modernisation programme under the Seventh and Eighth Plan period and the progress on these works is regularly monitored by the Central Electricity Authority. The progress on these works is slow because of funds constraints of Electricity Boards as they are capital intensive with long gestation period requiring long shut down of Stations.

(d) Steps taken to check the pollution from thermal plants include :

(i) (a) All new coal fired thermal power plants are provided with high efficiency electrostatic precipitators to arrest the emission of particulate matter ;

(b) tall stacks are also provided for dispersal of the sulphur oxide gases to limit the ambient air quality within the prescribed limits.

(ii) The older ESPs and cyclone separators are being replaced/ modified in older coal fired plants.

(iii) The ash generated in the thermal power plants is generally dumped in the low lying areas much away from the power plants and from the inhabited areas and mounds are being created and plants are grown over them to give a green look to the area and to save the ambient air from flying ash/dust nuisance.